

**Fund Objective**

A fund where 80% to 100% of the investments are in equities. This fund seeks to achieve medium to long term capital appreciation. Although the fund invests mainly in Malaysia (50% to 100%), it may also partially invest in companies that have significant business operations in Singapore (up to 25%) and Greater China (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) (up to 25%), if and when necessary, to enhance the fund's returns.

**Investment Strategy**

This fund shall be actively managed, investing mainly in Malaysian equities with good fundamentals and growth potential. The fund may also invest in equities in companies that have significant business operations in Singapore and Greater China (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan), if and when necessary, to enhance the fund's returns. The fund aims to provide consistent long-term return.

The fund uses top-down approach by adopting a disciplined macroeconomic framework to identify major turning points in global financial markets to determine long term assets allocation decisions. The fund also uses bottom-up approach in stock selection process which relies on qualitative and quantitative factors which are, but not limited to, financial position, valuation, company or industry risks and prospects.

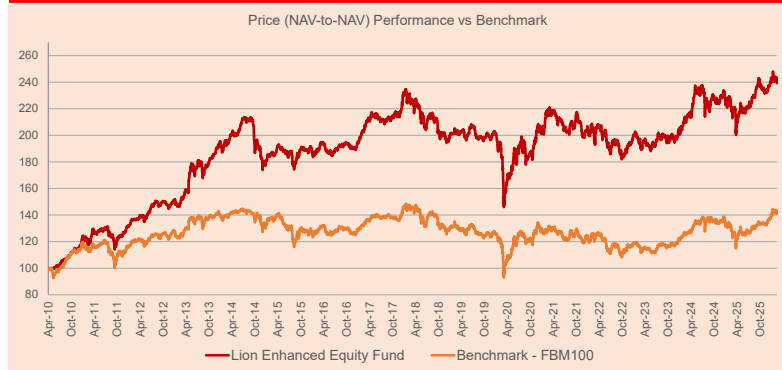
**Asset Allocation**

Equities: 80% - 100%  
 - Malaysia : 50% - 100%  
 - Singapore : up to 25%  
 - Greater China: up to 25%

Cash / Cash Equivalent: 0% - 20%

**Top 5 Holdings (as at 28-Feb-2026)**

Name	% of NAV
Malayan Banking Bhd	8.5%
CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	8.2%
Public Bank Bhd	7.6%
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	6.8%
MMG Ltd	4.0%

**Performance from 15 April 2010 - 28 February 2026**

**Notice:**

Actual return is based on net basis (net of tax and charges). Past Performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. This is strictly the performance of the unit fund, and not the returns earned on the actual premiums paid of the Investment-Linked insurance product.

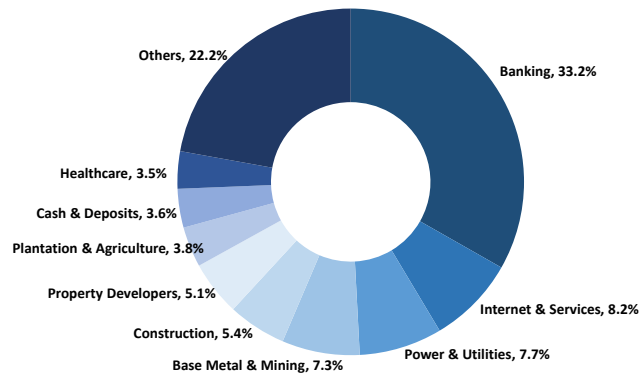
**Percentage Return (NAV to NAV)**

	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Lion Enhanced Equity Fund	0.8%	(1.8%)	4.7%	8.3%	23.5%	11.6%	139.3%
Benchmark - FBM100	2.7%	(1.0%)	8.4%	8.2%	21.1%	10.0%	40.8%

Source: Bloomberg - FBM100 - Bursa Malaysia

**Fund Info (as at 28-Feb-2026)**

<b>Inception Date</b>	15 April 2010	<b>For Single Pricing Product</b>	
<b>Fund Size (RM mil)</b>	3,539.4	<b>NAV per unit (RM)</b>	2.273
<b>Management Fee</b>	1.5% p.a. on NAV	<b>For Dual Pricing Product</b>	
<b>Other Charges</b>	Nil	<b>Bid Unit Price (RM)</b>	2.273
<b>Fund Manager</b>	GELM Investment	<b>Offer Unit Price (RM)</b>	2.393
<b>Valuation</b>	Daily based on market prices	<b>Risk Profile</b>	High

**Sector Allocation (as at 28-Feb-2026)**


The fund performance updates presented by Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad ("the Company") are to be used as an information source only.

Please read and understand the contents of the fund fact sheet before investing. The fund performance updates should be read in conjunction with the fund fact sheet, product brochure, Product Disclosure Sheet, sales illustration, and policy contract.

There can be no assurances that the fund will be able to maintain its net asset value per security at a constant amount or that the full amount of your investment in the fund will be returned to you. Customers should consider the fees and charges involved.

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## Equity

### Market Review

The KLCI and MSCI Malaysia slid by 1.3% in February 2026, lagging the MSCI ASEAN index (+3.5% MoM). Healthcare and Consumer Discretionary are the only 2 sectors that posted positive returns. On the flipside, IT, Materials, and Telecom lagged. Market breadth flipped with 10/20 advancers/decliners in February vs. 19/10 previous month. Average daily traded volume slightly down by 3% MoM. Foreign investors net bought US\$43 million into Malaysia in February 2026.

### Market Outlook

The global economy had been expanding at a healthy clip when the Middle East crisis erupted, supported by fiscal and monetary easing, strong tech capex spending, and low oil prices. The latest Flash PMIs for February confirm this story. Inflation data were constructive, with core inflation ticking lower in key regions. Following the recent strikes on Iran, the oil price spiked to a level similar to that reached during last summer's strikes. By itself, this should be manageable for both producers and consumers. Unless oil prices rise materially from here, or the crisis escalates further, we do not anticipate a major negative impact on global economic activity. At the time of writing, the current situation remains fluid.

The US Supreme Court ruled against President Trump's use of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to impose broad based tariffs. However, important questions like potential refunds remain open while the administration has announced that it will immediately implement new tariffs using other measures. Meanwhile, the economy is holding up, and the labor market is showing signs of strengthening, with the unemployment rate ticking down and nonfarm payrolls rising at the fastest pace in more than a year.

China's economy remains weak, with house prices continuing to decline. Deflationary pressures persist despite a slight pickup in PPI. Recent efforts to cut production capacity may help ease downward pressure on PPI, but without a meaningful improvement in demand, deflation is likely to remain entrenched. Policymakers have introduced targeted measures to stabilise activity, including support for consumption during the Chinese New Year period, but overall confidence remains fragile.

ASEAN saw decent performance across the board. Indonesia saw some recovery post the potential downgrade to Frontier status by MSCI given efforts shown by regulators to address concerns. The conclusion of Thailand's elections provided clarity on politics which drove markets this month. Near-term market drivers remain to be cash handouts (Copayment Phase II), stimulating tourism, boosting FDIs and removing bad debts from household balance sheets. Philippines fared better driven by stronger inflows on light positioning and valuations. Singapore continues to chug along, still in positive territory but recent major bank results were uninspiring. Malaysia's 4Q25 final GDP grew 6.3% YoY, surpassing consensus estimates of 5.7% amid stronger than expected domestic demand and services sector growth. For 2025, GDP expanded 5.2%, above the official 4.0%–4.8% range.